

been removed requires just as much patience, and probably even harder work.

In my earlier remarks, I have alluded to a number of differences. There are other, more general, contrasts that serve to point up the anomaly that is Japan -- the Westernized, urbanized veneer and strength of a homogeneous history and culture. Where else in the world does the man at the train-station wicket arrange every detail of your trip down to the actual seat-number across the country by computer and then verify the cost on his abacus? Where else but in the land of the walkie-talkie and the transistor radio do you find firemen patrolling neighbourhoods communicating an "All's well" to other members of the patrol by clapping together hardwood sticks?

I am quite certain that I shall never have more than a modicum of understanding of the land of great contrasts that is our second-largest single trading partner and a nation that can, and must, play a broad and important role on the world stage. I firmly believe, however, that the frustrations and difficulties of the relationship are overwhelmingly outweighed by the rewards that continuing broadening and deepening will bring.

You may well be saying to yourselves: "What is all this about anyway? OK, we are trading partners and likely to continue to be so, with a preponderance of Canadian raw materials going to Japan and Japanese manufactured goods coming to us. What more is there likely to be beyond that? They are big and we are not so big. They are far away and in a different environment, while our faces turn south to the United States or, at furthest, to Europe." These feelings are natural, but they do not take an analysis of the relationship far enough.

Most important, in a world of close interrelationships among the industrialized countries, we do have things to give each other and about which we can support each other, despite the disparity of our economies and our populations. For its part, Canada has played an active and constructive role on the international stage since the end of the Second World War. For a part of that time, our influence on world events was undoubtedly disproportionate to our intrinsic importance in the global scheme of things. From these years, we have brought away an expertise, and an appreciation of the international dimension of our existence, that I think we all, as Canadians, can be proud of. The same is not true of Japan. Since 1945, Japan and the Japanese have centred their considerable energies and intelligence on remaking their country. That they have succeeded so well is clear to any visitor to the modern and prosperous Japan of the mid-1970s. On the other hand, Japan's forays into international

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